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The Iditarod-Ruby Region, Alaska. By HENRY M. EAKIN. Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv. No. 578, 1914. Pp. 45, pls. 6 (including 4 maps), fig. 1.

The Iditarod-Ruby region is situated in west-central Alaska between the headwaters of the Iditarod and the Yukon at Ruby.

The geologic succession is as follows: probable Paleozoic metamorphic rocks; Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks; post-Cretaceous intrusives; Quaternary unconsolidated deposits that include glacial material.

Conglomerates (in places several hundred feet thick), the material of which has been derived from the underlying metamorphic rocks, occur principally near the base of the Cretaceous beds. Some contain boulders up to 3 feet in diameter.

Placer gold, with a minor amount of silver, is the mineral resource of the region. The gold has been derived chiefly from quartz veins (which are probably genetically related to the post-Cretaceous intrusions) that traverse the igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.

The value of the gold and silver produced in 1912 in the Iditarod, Innoko, and Ruby districts was respectively \$3,500,000, \$250,000, and \$150,000.

In 1913 the value of the winter production in the Ruby district was \$102,200, while that of the summer production was estimated at \$750,000.

V. O. T.

The San Franciscan Volcanic Field, Arizona. By HENRY HOLLISTER ROBINSON. Professional Paper, U.S. Geol. Survey, No. 76, 1913. Pp. 213, pls. 14 (including 2 maps), figs. 36 (including 8 maps).

The San Franciscan volcanic field embraces an area of about 3,000 square miles in north-central Arizona.

Chap. i is devoted to the geography of the region.

Chap. ii treats chiefly of the sedimentary formations and structure. The sequence of sedimentary rocks is as follows: the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Redwall limestone; the Pennsylvanian Supai formation ("Lower Aubrey" sandstone and shale), Coconino ("Upper Aubrey") sandstone, and Kaibab ("Upper Aubrey") limestone; the Permian(?) Moencopio formation (red to light-brown shales, with some sandstone and calcareous layers); the Triassic "Lithodendron formation" (basal